

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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1701 93 AON  
*The Profitable Crop*

MC COY  
NUT  
TREES



*Proprietors*

*P. E. Tichenor & Son*

*Evansville, Indiana*



## NUT CRACKS

The famous Butterick Pecan Tree is known to have been bearing for 124 years.

The demand for Pecans and Walnuts always exceeds the supply. These trees have no superior for shade.

All the Northern Mother Trees are very old and prolific. In 10 to 12 years your Pecan tree should yield about five bushels, 20 trees to the acre—figure for yourself what your income will be. It is better than an insurance policy—the older the tree, the larger the crop.

465 lbs. of Pecans were gathered from one tree in its 22nd year.

The Country Gentleman tells of one budded pecan tree which up to and including its 20th year had produced 7,792 lbs. of nuts.

In Bulletin No. 30, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, we read regarding Pecans, "In the course of time, however, as they are more widely grown they will become the most prized of all nuts for domestic use, and it is probable that when the supply is large, they will be preferred abroad to the best Persian nuts."


The Rural New Yorker says, "Nut growing is a business which is to be a great feature in future farming \* \* \* A few men realize what is coming and are interesting themselves in the improved varieties of nuts—such as Hickories, Chestnuts and Pecans."

The American Cultivator says, "Fortunes are sure to be accumulated by growers of nut trees, who engage largely and intelligently in the business. \* \* \* No industry embodies to a greater degree the elements of safety, profit and permanence as an investment."

In the animal world, pedigreed stock does not necessarily produce true, but in the vegetable world it produces exactly as the mother tree. Our grafted and budded stock is guaranteed absolutely true to name and variety.

Dr. Kellogg is growing Pecan Trees upon his grounds in Battle Creek, Michigan.

We have sold hardy Northern trees from Maine to Texas and California, and from South Carolina to Minnesota and Washington; also in England and Japan.



# NUT TREES—the Profitable Crop

So many people of late years have turned to growing nut trees for profit, as well as for pleasure, beauty and shade, that we have restricted our energies solely to the propagation and improvement of high-grade nut trees. Pecans and Black Walnuts have a recognized place in thousands of homes, not only as a dessert, but as part of the meal, taking the place of high priced meats and other foods.

The demand for nuts was never as great as today, and is far in excess of the supply. This is especially true of Pecans and Black Walnuts.

Importation of nuts into the U. S. increased from \$13,508,307 in 1913, to \$58,752,801 in 1920, as the following statistics show, compiled by the Federal Department of Statistics:

1913, \$13,508,307; 1914, \$19,815,713; 1915, \$16,865,244; 1916, \$20,594,434; 1917, \$33,667,681; 1918, \$49,930,283; 1919, \$57,499,040; 1920, \$58,752,801.

Soft fruits are good to eat to be sure, but they have little actual food value in comparison to nuts, which are the most concentrated and complete natural food product known to man and require no preparation whatever, being ready to serve as the kernels come from the shell, or they may be combined with other food elements and made up into various attractive and delicious foods. As nuts are very rich and have a high protein and fat content, they are well adapted to use with other foods, the most of which are deficient in these elements and fit in well in almost any food combination.

**Average fuel value of Pecans and Black Walnuts in comparison with other food products:**

	Calories per pound
Peaches .....	188
Apples .....	285
Round Steak.....	950
White bread.....	1215
Dried beans .....	1605
Raisins .....	1605
Wheat flour.....	1650
Black Walnuts .....	3012
Pecans .....	3330

## BUDDING AND GRAFTING

Our budding and grafting processes enable us to perpetuate the various northern hardy nut tree varieties which are recognized by the government, and to offer these same identical varieties to you. These varieties are the most prolific and rapid growers and their fruit is the largest, finest and most bountiful of any known.

Seedlings do not produce true to type or variety, and their fruit vary as to size, shape, flavor and productiveness. A budded or grafted tree will bear in about one-third the time required for seedling trees. Our budded and grafted pecans and black walnuts usually begin to bear well the fifth year.

# McCoy Nut Trees

## *Mean Financial Independence*

In seven or eight years, our improved, propagated McCoy Nut Trees begin to yield good returns. The tenth year, they should each produce from three to five dollars worth of nuts. In a few more years each should bring you \$10.00 to \$50.00 net, each year, and still only be in its prime. Many trees produce more than \$100 worth of nuts a year.

Five hundred McCoy Black Walnut or Pecan trees (planted twenty to an acre) in ten years we estimate will net the owner about \$2,000 annually, and in another five to ten years they should yield \$5,000 to \$15,000 a year. Thus, you can readily see why a well established nut orchard is easily worth \$1,000 an acre.

The common seedling tree bears small, scrawny nuts, but our budded or grafted trees will yield large, choice, highly flavored nuts which sell for an average of about 50c a pound.

By cracking the nuts, using large cracking machines, the kernels can be marketed and the income considerably increased.

The cost of growing is almost negligible, and the nuts fall from the trees when ripe and are easily gathered. They may be sold at any time, since they are not perishable.

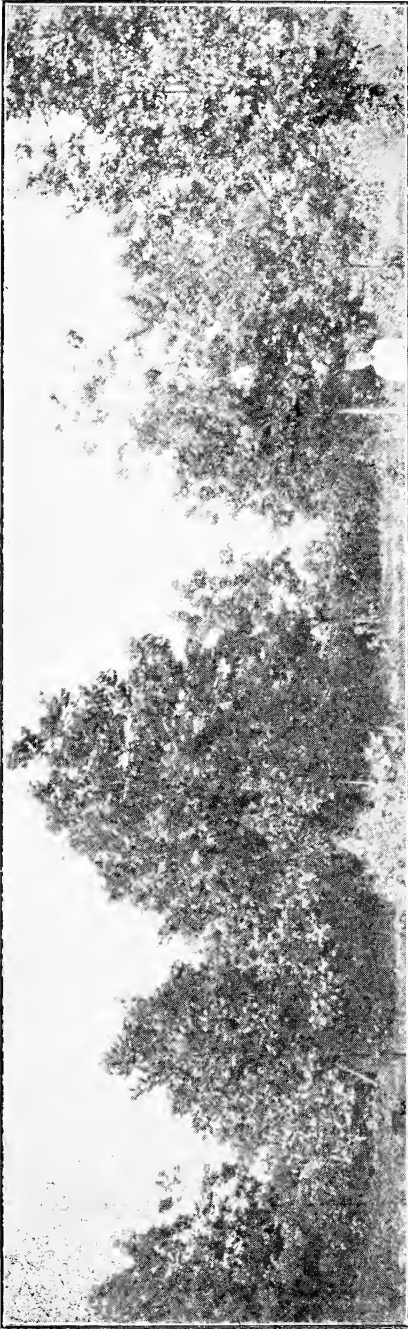
The man who is fortunate enough to own a producing Pecan and Walnut Grove is assured of an income of \$100 to \$300 an acre—an income that comes to him without care or worry and with the assurance of a Government bond coupon.

Even to those whose only ground is a small back yard, we suggest planting at least several nut trees, as in a few years they will shade as well as feed you. If you are blessed with an acre or more of ground you can plant about twenty trees to the acre and use the land between the trees for other crops, while the trees are growing.

While your trees are bearing bountiful fruit, they are also becoming valuable timber. Thus, you are doing a fine thing for yourself and for humanity, not only in production of nuts for food, but in the great work of reforestation.

### BEAUTY AND SHADE

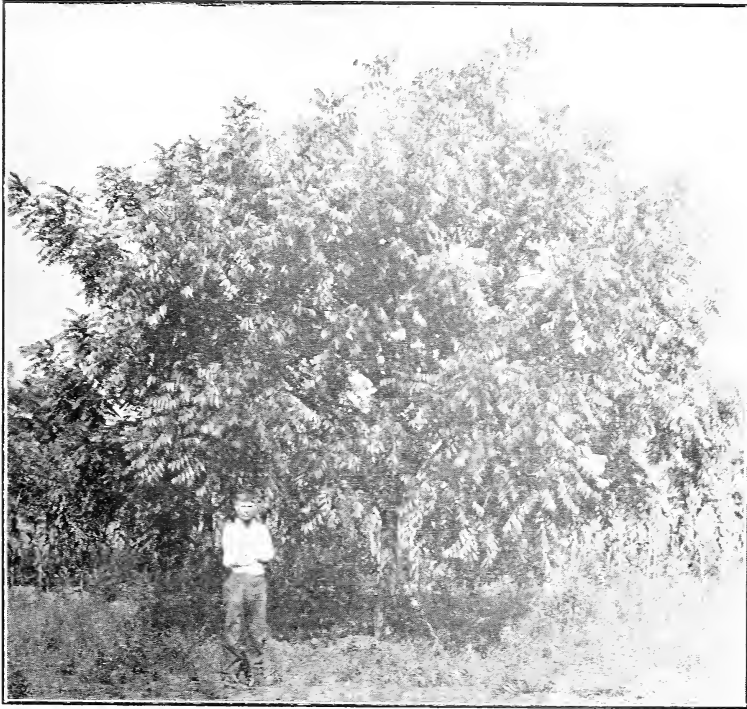
A nut tree is a thing of beauty, in addition to being immensely profitable. It is tall and stately and provides wonderful shade. The fact that they have hitherto been seldom used for shade, actually enhances their value, as they are different and uncommon. Any kind of shrubbery may be planted near or under nut trees, as the latter are very deep-rooted.



Seven of our nine pecan varieties growing in our nurseries.



A group of our Black Walnuts—six years old—and bearing.



A McCoy "Ten-Eyck" Black Walnut tree—7 years old—loaded with nuts.

#### LITTLE CARE OR ATTENTION NEEDED

The improved varieties of McCoy budded and grafted trees, are not subject to insect pests or diseases. No spraying is necessary.

Naturally hardy and weather-resisting, a Pecan or Black Walnut is not affected by extremes of weather. They are the first to lose their sap in the fall and the last to "come out" in the spring. Lack of moisture fails to hurt them, as the roots penetrate deep into the earth for water and other necessities.

When you plant our budded or grafted trees, you can depend upon having nothing but "good" years—no "off" seasons.

#### CLIMATE AND SOIL FERTILITY

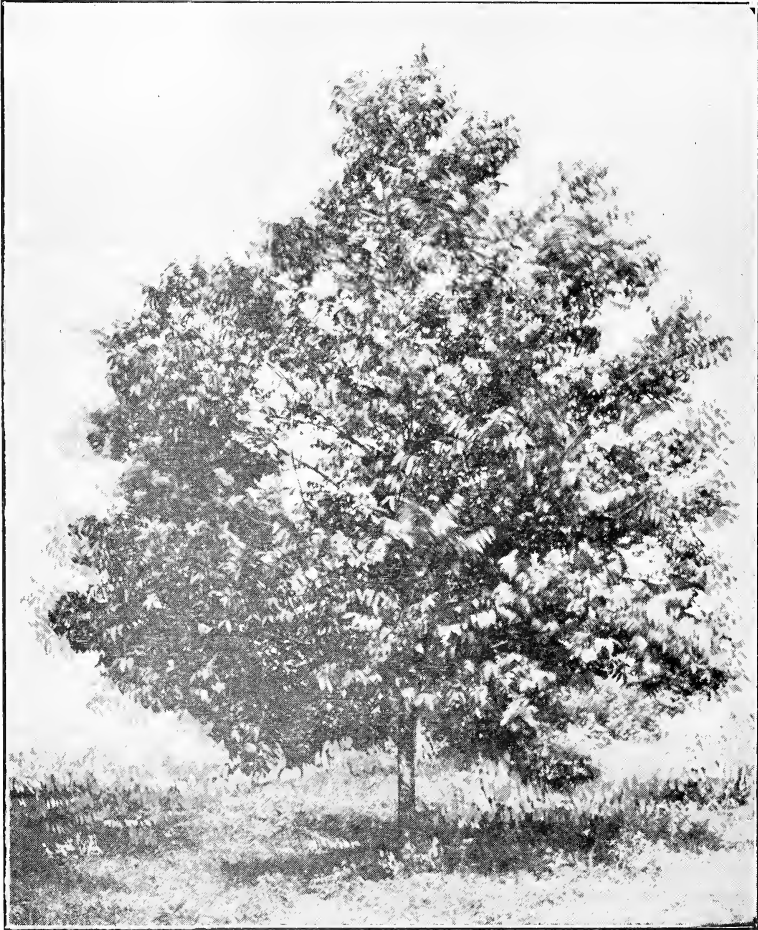
McCoy Pecans and Black Walnuts are not very exacting as to their climatic requirements and soil. They are grown successfully on many kinds of soils; on hillsides, planes, or in bottom lands. If the soil is not fertile, several quarts of bone-meal or tankage may be put into the holes to advantage. An annual mulch of grasses and manure is effective also, in obtaining moisture. Growing of a leguminous crop, such as sweet clover, aids in producing a more fertile soil on worn-out land. All this can be done while the trees are growing.

It is a part of our service to advise our customers on all questions concerning the culture of nut trees, and this we are constantly doing.



### PLANTING

The fall season for planting opens about November first and closes about the fifteenth of December. The spring planting season is from March 15 to June 1.



One of our six-year old "Posey" Pecan Trees.

McCoy Pecan and Black Walnut trees should be planted about 45 feet apart. They do not need all of the soil between the rows for ten or twelve years, and, until then, other crops may be planted to advantage between the trees. After then you will not find it necessary to do this because of the immense returns.

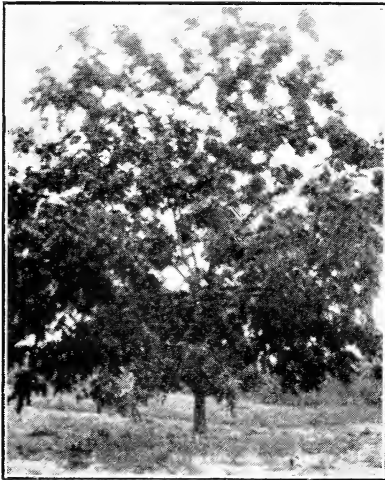
We pack our trees so as to insure their arrival in good condition. Hav-

ing safely shipped them all over the country and to foreign nations, assures the buyer that the trees will be satisfactory on arrival.

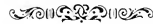
We gladly give all information required for the planting of any tree found listed in our catalogue. For large plantings, we can send an expert to look the place over, to recommend the location of the trees and to supervise the actual planting thereof, if desired.

We Send Full Directions For Planting With All Shipments.

WHAT OTHERS SAY



Mr. Wilkinson's 13-year-old Buseron tree. 1926 crop, 100 lbs.



Rockport, Ind., Aug. 8, 1927.

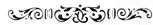
Mr. P. E. Tichenor,  
Evansville, Ind.

Dear Mr. Tichenor:

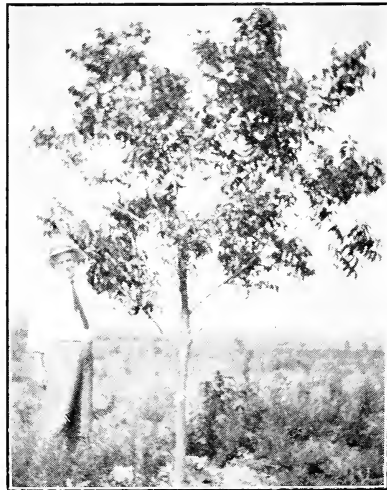
Your letter received in regard to the tree of which I sent you photo. This is a transplanted Buseron tree (13 years old at time photo was taken). It began bearing at 7 years old and has produced six crops of nuts; first crop was, of course, very small, probably a pound or so,—crop increasing each year until 1924 crop was about one-half bushel (20 pounds). The 1925 crop was probably 35 pounds. Of the 1926 crop I gathered and weighed 86½ pounds; of course, the birds took some as did the many visitors who viewed it, so I feel safe in saying, had the entire crop been weighed it would have reached 100 pounds.

Very truly yours,

J. F. WILKINSON.



Dr. Charles M. Sherrill of Mt. Carmel, Ill., purchased 1300 budded and grafted trees from us in April, 1923. The photo on the right shows what rapid strides this grove has made. He has a beautiful lot of trees. A most conservative valuation of his land would be \$500.00 an acre. It is located six miles from Mt. Carmel.



A Pecan tree in Dr. Sherrill's Grove



### \$720 REVENUE FROM TEN PECAN TREES

The late N. D. Moon, of Swifton, Ark., planted 10 pecan trees 18 years ago, "just for fun," he said. Last year Mrs. Moon \* \* \* \* sold the nuts, which made \$720.00.

The little pecan orchard on the state highway has attracted the attention of thousands of people, and last year the 10 pecan trees made more clear money than a big plantation of cotton across the road.

(From Nashville Banner, Nashville, Tenn., July 3, 1927.)

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A statement from the Department of Conservation, State of Indiana, Division of Forestry, Indianapolis:—

### VALUABLE WALNUT GROWTH

Whether or not hereditary characteristics in trees are as strong as in human beings is uncertain. An example of probable strong ancestry is shown in a big walnut tree and its offspring on the farm of Ira Stout, Sulphur Springs, Henry County.

According to statements of Mr. Stout to Acting State Forester, R. F. Wilcox, a nut was planted 68 years ago. It has grown to make a tree for which an offer of \$350 has been made as it stands.

Not satisfied with planting one tree, Mr. Stout planted many in his woods. One of them thirty-eight years old has been cut yielding in three logs a total clear length of 36 feet. The tree was 16" in diameter on the stump and so straight it was 13" in diameter at the top log cut.

It yielded 295 board feet of first class walnut lumber, worth in the standing tree \$31.86. A grove of 200 of these trees at the same rate would earn \$168 an acre a year net profit. A grove just half as good would make an attractive investment. The nuts would sell for more than enough to repay the planting costs and upkeep.

Indiana farmers are urged to plant walnuts in the fall in every vacant corner of their fields or woods.

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Operating the largest hardy nut tree nurseries in America, we are able to meet any demand placed upon us.

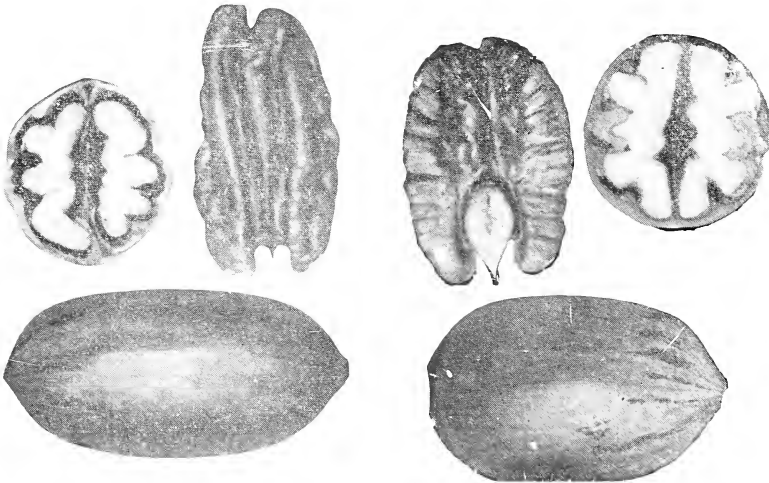
Varieties of Pecans, or Black Walnuts not listed in this booklet, you may be sure have been omitted for good reasons—either we would not recommend them, or they are inferior, or not sufficiently hardy or productive.

PECANS—THE MONEY MAKING NUT

The Hardy Northern Pecan, the aristocrat of the Nut World, and of which we are the largest growers in the country, is a native of the river valleys tributary to the Ohio River, in the neighborhood of Evansville, Indiana. Here are to be found more native orchards than elsewhere and all of the nine parent trees are growing in this district. The cutting of the bud-wood from these parent trees was all done under the personal supervision of Robt. L. McCoy, who has become universally recognized as one of the leading experts and authorities on hardy pecan trees and their culture. While the southern pecan is not hardy north of the southern boundary of Tennessee, the northern Hardy Pecan is, as each year it is being planted in increasing numbers in the south, as the nut is considered sweeter and richer than the southern nut.

Pecans will do well on almost any soil and can even be grown successfully on land containing underlying rock, especially limestone. There should, however, be eight or ten feet of soil above the rock. It was at one time believed that Pecan trees would succeed only in river bottoms, but upland planting has disproved this theory, in fact some of the finest pecan trees we have seen are on hill-land.

The celebrated Wabash, Green and Ohio valleys, with their hot summers and cold winters, have seemed to harden these trees, so that they will stand all extremes of weather.

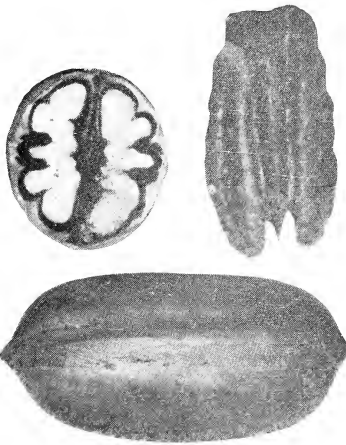


Butterick

Large, northern Pecan, shell medium, quality excellent, flavor sweet and rich. Parent tree has record of 124 years of successive bearing. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy. A rapid grower and early bearer.

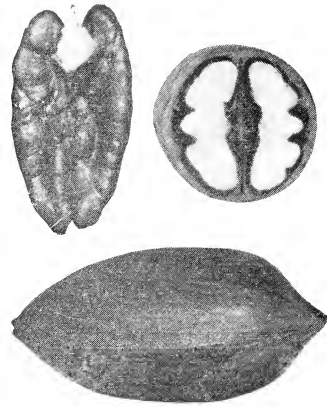
Busseron

Parent tree, Knox County, Indiana, nut medium size, especially promising for northern range. Thin shell. Kernel very sweet and rich. Original Busseron tree is probably the greatest bearer in Indiana.



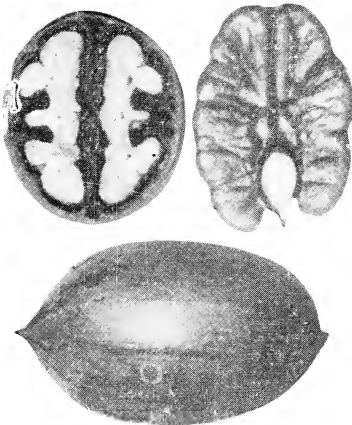
**Indiana**

Parent tree, Knox County, Indiana. Highly promising for planting in northern range. Size of nut medium, shell of average thickness, quality good, very prolific. A very heavy bearer. Parent tree, 1914 crop, 300 pounds.



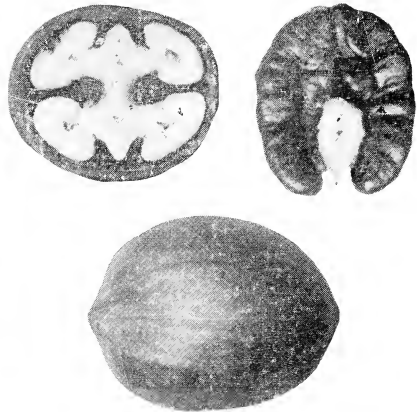
**Niblack**

From Knox County, Indiana. Size of nut slightly below medium, shell thin and an excellent cracker, flavor, delicious. Kernel is very full and plump.



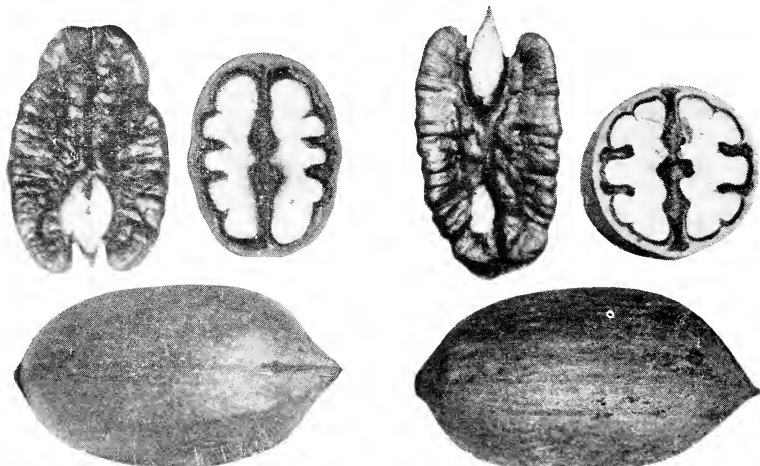
**Greenriver**

Parent tree, Henderson County, Kentucky, size of nut medium, excellent cracker, quality rich, flavor excellent. Named by Mr. Littlepage and Mr. McCoy.



**Major**

Parent tree from Henderson County, Kentucky. Size of nut slightly below medium, shell thin, kernel unusually plump, flavor and quality good, very productive. The leader of the round nuts.

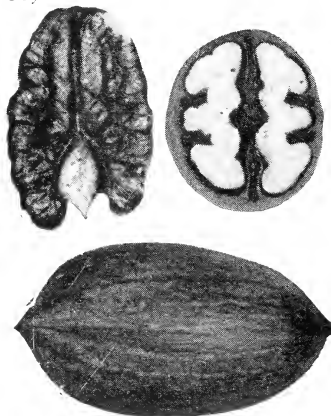


**Posey**

From Gibson County, Indiana. Largest of the northern nuts, thin shell, wonderful cracker, flavor rich and sweet. Quite ornamental, with large foliage. Discovered, introduced, and named by Mr. McCoy.

**Kentucky**

Parent tree near our nurseries. Size of nut medium, thin shell, quality excellent, good cracker, parent tree very prolific. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.



**Warrick**

From Warrick County, Indiana. Size of nut medium, shell moderately thin. Quality rich, flavor excellent. Parent tree very prolific. Discovered, introduced and named by Mr. McCoy.

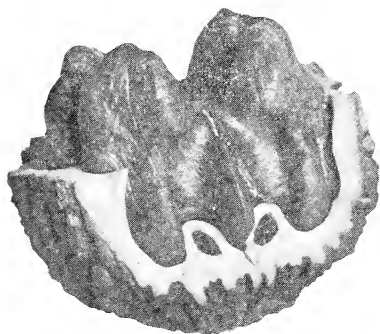
## BLACK WALNUTS

### The Ubiquitous Black

Once neglected, the Black Walnut is now rapidly coming into its own and assuming its rightful place at the head, as a timber proposition and for shade, beauty and fruit. Probably the very richest of all the nuts—the tree the most prolific, frequently yielding from ten to thirty bushels of nuts to the tree. The nut has come to be in constantly increasing demand for culinary and confection purposes. The tree of many advantages and no disadvantages—you cannot lose by planting it, as it is extremely hardy and a rapid and prolific producer.

The Black Walnut grows on almost any kind of soil, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf and from the Atlantic to beyond the Rockies. It is long-lived, very healthy, and ranks high in this country as a forest tree because of its wonderful timber. It is fine for beauty and shade, and requires little or no care. Thus, a McCoy Black Walnut is a unique investment from every angle.

Do not judge our grafted stock by the ordinary black walnut with which you are familiar. Our strains are carefully bred from the parent trees and we thoroughly recommend the following:



**McCoy**

Such a superior nut that we have given it our name. Nut is above medium size, cracks out a large percentage in halves, fills the shell well, has the whitest and clearest pellicle of any walnut now being propagated, and is very rich and sweet.



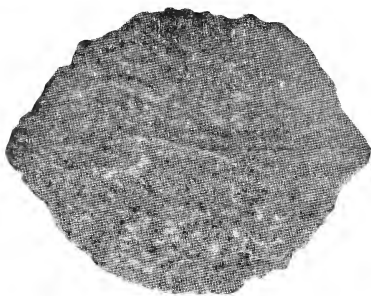
**Stabler**

From Maryland. One of the finest and best known varieties. Medium sized nut; kernel full, and very rich. Shell thin and a dandy cracker. A fine tree to plant.



**Thomas**

A prolific grower, and superfine cracker. Nuts and kernels large.



**Ohio**

Bears very young. Large nut, thin shell; fine quality. A good cracker.

The **Kinder**, **Miller**, **Ten-Eyck**, and **Wasson** are all rapid and prolific bearers, producing large, rich nuts of fine quality. They are good crackers. Any of them will more than satisfy you.

# PRICES

Budded or Grafted McCoy Pecans or Black Walnuts  
(F. O. B. Nurseries, Richland, Ind.)

	Each	10	20	50	100	500
1 ft. to 2 ft.....	\$1.75	\$15.75	\$30.80	\$ 75.25	\$147.00	\$ 718.50
2 ft. to 3 ft.....	2.00	18.00	35.20	86.00	168.00	820.00
3 ft. to 4 ft.....	2.25	20.25	39.60	96.85	189.00	922.50
4 ft. to 5 ft.....	2.50	22.50	44.00	107.50	210.00	1,025.00
5 ft. to 6 ft.....	2.75	24.75	48.40	118.25	231.00	1,127.50
6 ft. to 8 ft.....	3.00	27.00	52.80	129.00	252.00	1,230.00

## TERMS

Cash on or before delivery to transportation companies, excepting where we open accounts with patrons by previous arrangement.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Address all communications to our office, 202 S. Second St., Evansville, Indiana, where they will receive prompt and intelligent attention.

## DIRECTIONS FOR SHIPPING

In ordering goods please state whether by freight or express. Nursery stock is carried by the express companies at about 20% less than regular merchandise. We prefer to ship by express and will do so unless instructed otherwise. Freight shipments go at risk of purchaser. We make no charges for packing or boxing.

## GUARANTY

We guarantee every tree listed in this catalogue as fresh stock when shipped and absolutely true to name. When shown to our satisfaction that any nut tree sold by us is not as represented, we not only cheerfully agree to replace same, but insist that we be allowed to do so.

## OUR RESPONSIBILITY

We refer you to the Citizens National Bank, of Evansville, Indiana.





## TREES

I think that I shall never see  
A poem lovely as a tree.

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest  
Against the earth's sweet flowering breast;

A tree that looks at God all day,  
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear  
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;  
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.

—Joyce Kilmer.



